

Complaint

Miss P has complained about the overdraft charges HSBC UK Bank Plc (trading as “HSBC”) applied to her current account. She’s effectively said that she shouldn’t have been provided with an overdraft and therefore the charges applied to her account were unfair as they were applied when she was in financial difficulty.

Background

Miss P has had an overdraft on her HSBC current account since as far back as 2012. In March 2017, Miss P’s overdraft limit was increased to £3,000.00.

In February 2025, Miss P complained saying that HSBC applied overdraft charges to her account during period where any reviews carried out ought to have shown that she couldn’t afford them. Therefore, these charges were applied while she was experiencing financial difficulty

HSBC didn’t uphold Miss P’s complaint. It did not think that it had done anything wrong or treated Miss P unfairly. Miss P remained dissatisfied after HSBC’s response and referred her complaint to our service. When Miss P’s complaint was referred to our service, HSBC told us that parts of it had been made too late. It also agreed to repay the interest it charged on balances above £2,500.00 for the six years prior to when Miss P made her complaint.

One of our investigators reviewed what Miss P and HSBC had told us. She wasn’t persuaded that HSBC had acted unfairly by allowing Miss P to use her overdraft in a way that was unsustainable or otherwise harmful. So the investigator didn’t think Miss P’s complaint should be upheld, or recommend that HSBC needed to pay Miss P anything further. Miss P disagreed and asked for an ombudsman’s decision.

My findings

I’ve considered all the available evidence and arguments to decide what’s fair and reasonable in the circumstances of this complaint.

Basis for my consideration of this complaint

There are time limits for referring a complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service. HSBC has argued that Miss P’s complaint was made too late because she complained more than six years after some of the charges on the overdraft were applied, as well as more than three years after she ought reasonably to have been aware of her cause to make this complaint.

Having carefully considered everything, I’ve decided not to uphold Miss P’s complaint. Given the reasons for this, I’m satisfied that whether Miss P’s complaint about some of the specific charges applied was made in time or not has no impact on that outcome.

Having considered matters, I’m satisfied that it is reasonable to interpret Miss P’s complaint as being one alleging that the lending relationship between Miss P and HSBC was unfair to Miss P as described in s140A of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (“CCA”). I consider this to be

the case as Miss P has not only complained about the circumstances behind the application of the individual charges, but also the fact HSBC's failure to act during the periods she alleges it ought to have seen she was experiencing difficulty caused ongoing hardship.

I'm therefore satisfied that Miss P's can therefore reasonably be interpreted as a complaint that the lending relationship between herself and HSBC was unfair to her. I acknowledge the possibility that HSBC may still disagree that we are able to look at the whole of Miss P's complaint, but given the outcome I have reached, I do not consider it necessary to make any further comment or reach any findings on these matters.

In deciding what is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of Miss P's case, I am required to take relevant law into account. As, for the reasons I've explained above, I'm satisfied that Miss P's complaint can be reasonably interpreted as being about that her lending relationship with HSBC was unfair to her, relevant law in this case includes s140A, s140B and s140C of the CCA.

S140A says that a court may make an order under s140B if it determines that the relationship between the creditor (HSBC) and the debtor (Miss P), arising out of a credit agreement is unfair to the debtor because of one or more of the following, having regard to all matters it thinks relevant:

- any of the terms of the agreement;
- the way in which the creditor has exercised or enforced any of his rights under the agreement;
- any other thing done or not done by or on behalf of the creditor.

Case law shows that a court assesses whether a relationship is unfair at the date of the hearing, or if the credit relationship ended before then, at the date it ended. That assessment has to be performed having regard to the whole history of the relationship. S140B sets out the types of orders a court can make where a credit relationship is found to be unfair – these are wide powers, including reducing the amount owed or requiring a refund, or to do or not do any particular thing.

Given Miss P's complaint, I therefore need to think about whether HSBC's allowing Miss P to use her overdraft in the way that it did, resulted in the lending relationship between Miss P and HSBC being unfair to Miss P, such that it ought to have acted to put right the unfairness – and if so whether it did enough to remove any such unfairness.

Miss P's relationship with HSBC is therefore likely to be unfair if it allowed Miss P to continue using her overdraft in circumstances where it ought reasonably to have realised that the facility had become unsustainable or otherwise harmful for her. And if this was the case, HSBC didn't then remove the unfairness this created somehow.

Did HSBC unfairly allow Miss P to continue using her arranged overdraft in a way that was unsustainable or otherwise harmful for her?

Before I go any further, as this essentially boils down to a complaint that Miss P was unfairly charged as a result of being allowed to continue using her overdraft, I want to be clear in saying that I haven't considered whether the various amounts HSBC charged were fair and reasonable, or proportionate in comparison to the costs of the service provided. Ultimately, how much a bank charges for its services is a commercial decision. And it isn't something for me to get involved with.

That said, while I'm not looking at HSBC's charging structure per se, it won't have acted fairly and reasonably towards Miss P if it applied this interest, fees and charges to Miss P's

account in circumstances where it was aware, or it ought fairly and reasonably to have been aware that there was a clear reason it would have been unfair to do so. I've therefore considered whether such a reason existed which would have resulted in HSBC charging Miss P unfairly.

Having looked through the account statements HSBC has provided from 2018 onwards, it's clear that Miss P has been using her overdraft. I'm therefore satisfied that there can be no dispute that Miss P was using her overdraft over the period of time she's had it. Miss P's arguments appear to suggest that this in itself means that her complaint should be upheld.

However, Miss P's overdraft was arranged and was an open-ended agreement credit agreement. This means that Miss P had an agreement to use her overdraft and as a result she was entitled to use it without having to reapply to do so. Therefore, Miss P using her overdraft in the period that she had it doesn't automatically mean that her complaint should be upheld.

That said, I do accept that the rules, guidance and industry codes of practice all suggest that prolonged and repeated overdraft usage can sometimes be an indication of financial difficulty. However, it isn't always the case that prolonged and repeated overdraft usage by a customer will always mean that they are, as a matter of fact, in financial difficulty. Indeed, if that were automatically the case, there would be an outright prohibition on revolving credit accounts being open ended, rather than there being a requirement for a lender to review how the facility is being used.

It's also worth saying that one such instance where a lender would be expected to act is where it was clear that the customer was experiencing financial difficulty. Nonetheless, it would need to be objectively clear to the lender, rather than a matter open to interpretation, that the overdraft charges were clearly making things worse and they were harmful as a result.

I've therefore considered whether HSBC acted fairly and reasonably towards Miss P, in this light. In other words, I've considered whether there were periods where HSBC continued charging Miss P even though it ought to have instead stepped in and taken corrective measures on the overdraft as it knew, or it ought to have realised, that he was in financial difficulty.

Having looked through Miss P's account statements throughout the period I have them for, I can't see that HSBC ought reasonably to have realised that Miss P was experiencing financial difficulty to the extent that it would have been fair and reasonable for it to have unilaterally taken corrective measures in relation to Miss P's overdraft.

I'll explain why I think this is the case in a little more detail.

To begin with, I can't see Miss P notified HSBC that she was struggling and that these charges were causing her difficulty. If she had done so, HSBC would have known that the charges were causing harm and I would have expected it to act. Nonetheless, even though I can't see that Miss P directly told HSBC that she couldn't afford to pay these charges, I've considered whether her account activity ought to have alerted it to this being the case.

In considering this matter, I'm mindful that in order to help with determining whether it is objectively the case that a customer was experiencing financial hardship, the regulator has set out guidance on what it considers to be potential indicators of financial difficulty. The '*Guidance on financial difficulties*' states that things such as a customer failing to meet consecutive payments to credit, being unable to meet their commitments out of their disposable income, having adverse credit or other insolvency information recorded against

them, or being in a debt arrangement should be considered as potential signs of a customer being in financial difficulty.

However, having looked at Miss P's account transactions, I've seen no indication that any of the potential signs of financial difficulty contained in the guidance, were obviously present in her circumstances during the entire period I've looked at. I also can't see anything in Miss P's account transactions which suggest that HSBC should have known that she was borrowing from payday or other high-cost lenders, which although not contained in the regulator's guidance, is generally accepted to be an indication that a borrower could be struggling too.

I've also looked at Miss P's incomings and outgoings as well as her overdrawn balances and determined whether it was possible for her to have stopped using her overdraft, based on this. I think that if Miss P was locked into paying charges in circumstances where there was no reasonable prospect of her exiting her overdraft then her facility would have been unsustainable for her, even where the indicators of financial difficulties I've set out above weren't clearly present in her circumstances, when looking at the account transactions.

In reviewing this matter, I've noted that throughout the period of time I have statements for, Miss P's account was in receipt of credits that were sufficient to clear the overdraft within a reasonable period of time. To be clear, I am aware that Miss P's overdraft limit was higher than usual monthly income. However, there isn't a prohibition on a lender providing an overdraft limit that is higher than the amount a consumer typically received each month.

For me the most important thing here is that the funds Miss P was in receipt of were enough to make inroads into her overdrawn balance. So I'm satisfied that the fund Miss P received case isn't one where a borrower was marooned in an overdrawn balance towards the top of their limit, with no reasonable prospect of exiting it. The fact that Miss P was receiving regular credits into her account is another reason why her overdraft doesn't appear to have been obviously unsustainable for her. Furthermore, while I'm not seeking to make retrospective value judgements over Miss P expenditure, there are significant amounts of non-committed, non-contractual and discretionary transactions going from Miss P's account.

I accept that Miss P may well have had other credit commitments at this time. But this in itself does not mean that she was reliant on credit to meet her essential expenditure. And it isn't immediately obvious to me that Miss P was borrowing from unsustainable sources – such as payday type lenders – in order to pay for the charges, or meet other committed expenditure either.

Of course, I accept neither of these things in themselves (or when taken together) mean that Miss P wasn't experiencing difficulty. But I don't think that Miss P's account conduct and overdraft usage obviously show that she was. And bearing in mind I'm satisfied that it is more likely than not that Miss P did not directly tell HSBC that she was experiencing financial difficulty, that's what I'd need to be persuaded of in order to uphold her complaint.

Looking from the outside, it looks like Miss P had the funds to be able to reduce the amount that she used her overdraft. Therefore, I don't think that Miss P was obviously locked into using her overdraft and paying the charges for doing so. In my view, there was a reasonable prospect of Miss P exiting her overdraft. And HSBC was reasonably entitled to believe that Miss P was choosing to use her overdraft in the way that she was, rather than a case that her financial circumstances meant that she had no choice other than to do so.

In reaching my conclusions, I've noted that Miss P has said she was in financial difficulty prior to 2018 and this wasn't considered. I accept that HSBC hasn't been able to provide

information from earlier than 2018. I appreciate why Miss P may feel that it is unreasonable and unfair to expect her to provide information which she doesn't now have.

However, it was Miss P that chose to make her complaint in February 2025 rather than sooner. It's also fair to say that Miss P was issued with copies of her statements as and when they were issued. While Miss P may have decided against retaining this information, probably because she didn't think she'd need it further down the line, I also have to take into account that HSBC isn't required to have retained all of this information either. This means that I have to decide the complaint on what I have before me.

As I've already concluded that HSBC didn't unfairly allow Miss P to use her overdraft from 2018 onwards and I've not been provided with any clear indication that her overdraft usage had become unsustainable prior to 2018, I've not been persuaded that this was the case. Therefore, I've not been persuaded that HSBC failed to treat Miss P fairly and reasonably prior to 2018 either.

Bearing all of this in mind, I've not been persuaded that HSBC created unfairness in its relationship with Miss P by allowing her to use her overdraft in the way that she. Based on what I've seen, I don't find HSBC treated Miss P unfairly in any other way either. As this is the case, I don't think that it would be fair and reasonable for me to require HSBC to do anything more or anything further in this instance and I leave it up to Miss P to decide whether she wishes to accept HSBC's offer.

Overall and having considered everything, while I can understand Miss P's sentiments and appreciate why she is unhappy, I'm nonetheless not upholding this complaint. I therefore leave it up to Miss P to decide whether she wishes to accept HSBC's offer. I appreciate this will be very disappointing for Miss P. But I hope she'll understand the reasons for my decision and that she'll at least feel her concerns have been listened to.

My final decision

For the reasons I've explained, I'm not upholding Miss P's complaint. As this is the case, I don't think that it would be fair and reasonable for me to require HSBC UK Bank Plc to do anything more or anything further and I leave it up to Miss P to decide whether she wishes to accept its offer.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I'm required to ask Miss P to accept or reject my decision before 13 October 2025.

Jeshen Narayanan
Ombudsman